

# WESTERN SENTINEL.

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WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY AUGUST 4, 1864.

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WESTERN SENTINEL.

WINSTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

**A RAY OF PEACE.**—The reader will find below a report of certain movements in the direction of negotiations for peace, made by several gentlemen on the part of the Confederacy, and Greely and Lincoln, for the Yankees. It would seem that Messrs. Clay & Co., desired a safe passage of themselves from a point in Canada to Washington, and through Greely asked for it. Lincoln replied that if they were bearers of propositions for peace from Richmond, a safe passage would be granted. The gentlemen acting for the Confederates replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but that they felt authorized to declare that if it was known that Lincoln was ready to negotiate, full powers would be granted them from Richmond.

To this fair step towards negotiations, Lincoln gave them a reply which completely cut off all further thoughts of effecting anything towards obtaining peace. It was in substance that any propositions for peace would be considered and the bearers received, if they brought propositions which contained provisions for the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery.

Thus has Lincoln again dictated to our people the conditions upon which peace can be had, and laid down in advance the only terms upon which he will negotiate. No true friend of the Confederacy will dare to say that these terms are honorable. Far from it. Their acceptance would consign to ruin our whole country, and render of no avail all the efforts and sacrifices that have been made by our people. These sentiments ought to close the mouths of the peace shriekers of our State who are so blatant before the people about the prospect of peace—as if peace could be obtained—"an honorable peace," merely by asking for it.

It shows too that our authorities are anxious to secure peace and are making honorable efforts to obtain it, for these gentlemen were surely sent on their mission by the government, and did not make the attempt on their own responsibility.

The only true way to effect peace is for our people to strengthen by all means in their power the efforts of our common government to repel the foe, and unanimously determine to accept no alternative but that agreed upon at the commencement of the war. Were such our true position, and were our enemies fully aware of it, the day of peace might certainly be affirmed to be nigh:

**ANOTHER PEACE NEGOTIATION.**

The Baltimore Gazette publishes a summary of a correspondence which has taken place between Ex-Senator Clay, of Alabama, Prof. Holcombe, of Va., and George N. Sanders, on the one side, and Horace Greely on the other. On the 12th, Sanders addressed a note to Greely asking safe

conduct for Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and himself, to Washington. His letter is dated at the "Clifton House," Canada.

Greely, understanding they were the bearers of propositions from Richmond looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct from the President.

They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but in the confidential employ of the Government, and felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence be communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers.

Greely answers that the state of facts being materially different from that supposed to exist by the President, it was advisable for him to communicate by telegraph with him and obtain further instructions.

The following was accordingly received from Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, July 19, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Clay and Holcombe, in a closing letter to Greely, refer to the repeated declaration of the Confederate authorities of their willingness to negotiate for peace, and deprecate the decision of Lincoln, as expressed in his document addressed "To whom it may concern." They say: "It precludes negotiations and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace.

It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with the rebels, except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government and sued for mercy. \* \* We have no use for the paper which has been put in our hands.

We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

**NORTHERN PEACE SENTIMENT.**

That the mass of the Northern people, if they could be permitted to vote their secret sentiments, unawed by bayonets, would to-morrow vote for peace on the basis of separation, rather than encounter the possible consequences of an indefinite prolongation of this contest, we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. They are sick at heart of the senseless waste of blood and treasure, and beginning to see that the restoration of Southern trade and commerce is not to be obtained by the expenditure of any amount of gunpowder. Minnie bullets, and bombshells they are fast discovering, are not the kind of currency which produces cotton and tobacco. But the late peace sentiments of the North can be of no practical avail to the Confederate cause till Confederate bayonets overthrow the armies which sustain the Lincoln despotism. We are fighting the battles of freedom in the United States, as well as in our own country; and though we feel no anxiety to aid in the emancipation of those who have sought to enslave ourselves, yet, if their deliverance will hasten the termination of this war, our labors will not be without reward. We look to our armies as the only pacificators whose intervention will have any influence in the quarrel. We look to the camp as the only ark for the Dove of Peace, and to the storm and deluge of the battle as the only spot where it can find an olive branch. Such reflections should inspire the hearts and nerve the arms of every soldier in the Confederacy. Literally and truly, the only earthly hope of peace is in their success. Let every General and every private realize this truth in all its bearings, and who can doubt the result?

Rich. Dispatch.

**MASONIC ACTION ON THE "H. O. A."**

PITTSBORO', July 26, 1864.

At a called meeting of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, held in the Hall on the evening of the 25th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have learned that an effort has been made by Mr. B. F. Moore and the Editors of the Progress, and perhaps others, to assimilate the order of Masonry with a traitorous society called the "Heroes of America," and whereas, we, as "Free and Accepted Masons," well know that this assertion, no matter by whom made, is a vile slander, and without foundation; and whereas, we believe that it is obligatory on us, as on all true Masons, to vindicate the character of our time-honored institution from all such assertions, therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly deny any assimilation with this vile "concern," and we brand all who make the assertion, as perverters of the truth, base slanderers and liars, either knowingly or ignorantly.

Resolved, That there is a wide gulf between our Ancient Order and this secret fucus excrement; for in the one, the first principles taught and inculcated are fidelity to our government and a hearty and loyal support of the constitution under which we live; while the object of the other is to sap the very foundation of both.

Resolved, That while we assert that there is nothing either criminal or disloyal in the requirements of Masonry, and no one can continue a member of the Lodge unless he remain true to the government under which he lives, we denounce this new society as a conspiracy against the government, and an attempt to shield traitors and Tories, at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That if as a Lodge, we shall ascertain that any Mason, over whom we have jurisdiction, shall have joined this nefarious order, and so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to remain in it, we will deal with him, according to our Constitution and By-laws, for unmasonic conduct, and upon conviction, expel him from all the benefits and privileges of the order.

Resolved, lastly, that we invite the co-operation of sister Lodges throughout the State, to assist us in disabusing the minds of the community, and publishing to the world that masonry inculcates nothing but loyalty to the government and fidelity to the constitution, while this traitorous institution would subvert the one, and disregard the obligations of the others.

JOHN A. HANKS,  
W. P. TAYLOR, } Com.  
WM. GUNTER.

On motion, it was resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the Confederate for publication, with a request that the Conservative, Fayetteville Observer and all other papers friendly to Masonry copy.

We learn from Capt. Cameron of Morgan's command, who accompanied the recent expedition into Kentucky, that throughout the section traversed by our cavalry, indications of a disposition and readiness of the people to raise the standard of open resistance to the Federal power whenever a Confederate army within their borders give them assurance of a permanent support, were apparent to a most gratifying extent. Our informant is convinced by what he saw of the disposition of the people of Kentucky, that the late proclamation of Lincoln, establishing martial law over the State, was occasioned on the part of the Federal Administration.

**VINEGAR.**—For convenience of readers near whom the blackberry season has not yet closed, we give again a recipe that is approved and offered after trial:

Take one quart of blackberries, add three quarts of water and two spoonful of molasses or sugar, put it in a demijohn, and set the demijohn in the sun, uncorked. At night and in cloudy days, take it in the house. In about two weeks it will be excellent vinegar. Juneberries, it is thought, will do as well.

From the New York News.

**THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH—HON. ALEX. LONG AMONG HIS CONSTITUENTS.**

Mr. Long had a public reception on his return from Congress by his constituents of the Second District of Ohio, which, as described in the Cincinnati Enquirer, was not only large but enthusiastic. He was welcomed by the Hon. Wm. M. Cory, in a speech of some length, which was responded to by Mr. Long, giving an account of his stewardship. The representative and the constituents alike justified the bold stand taken by Mr. Long in Congress, for which he was censured by all fanatic Abolitionists. To show the spirit of the people, we subjoin the resolutions of the meeting, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second District of Ohio, hail with delight the return of their Representative; and we are proud of the record he has made for himself in the Congress of the United States, as the advocate of our rights, our liberties and immediate peace.

Resolved, That like our Representative, we believe there are now but two alternatives—either an acknowledgement of the independence and sovereignty of the States composing the Southern Confederacy, or the complete subjugation and extermination of their people; and of the alternative, like him, we prefer the former.

Resolved, That we are in favor of immediate peace, and against the further prosecution of this war.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no right to coerce a sovereign State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present Administration in all its principal measures. It has suppressed free speech, imprisoned citizens without cause; impoverished, bankrupted and depopulated the country, and attempted to destroy Republican Government in the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Second District of Ohio to-day unfurl their banner for the Presidential campaign, and having an abiding faith in the honesty, ability, statesmanship, and firmness of their representative, they present him as their first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio has beheld with indignation the vile treatment used towards the illustrious ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, by the Senate of the United States, and believing that he should return to preside over that assemblage, in its deliberations upon the liberties of the people, we send greeting to the noble State of Delaware, his name as our first choice for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Cincinnati daily papers for publication.

The President requested the meeting to signify audibly their consent to the passage of the resolutions consistent with their health. The response was a vociferous and unanimous yeas.

**ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNT.**—Within a single week two bridges have been burned on the N. C. Railroad, within a mile or two of each other, in Davidson county. We understand that both of these bridges, as well as all on the road, were guarded by detailed conscripts. It is said that the first one was ignited, while the watchman slept, by sparks from the engine of a train, and that when he awoke the fire had made too much progress to be extinguished. We have heard no particulars in regard to the one destroyed on Tuesday last; but these matters merit investigation.—World.

**A GOOD HIT.**—The New York Tribune boasts that Northern soldiers will "fight like devils." The Charleston Courier replies that it has no doubt of it, for "these fallen spirits," according to the Bible, are all cowards; for St. James says, *Resist the devil and he will flee from you.*